

# Better Buildings Series

A Winning Combination—Design, Efficiency, and Solar Technology

## How to Size a Grid-Connected Solar Electric System

The easiest way to size your solar electric system is to have a vendor come to your home and perform a site analysis and load assessment. Solar electric vendors have the experience and tools necessary to gather the data needed for the calculations. Most vendors will supply predesigned package systems that range from one kilowatt (kW) for a small energy-efficient home up to 2.5 kW for a large home.

However, if you want to determine the size of the system yourself, the following two-step process will help you to estimate the number of solar panels (sometimes referred to as modules) required, the size of your inverter, and if desired, the size of batteries to buy for backup power. Remember, the goal of the sizing process is to yield a

### STEP 1: Collect Data

Sizing your proposed solar electric system requires knowing the answers to the following questions:

#### 1. What is your monthly electrical usage?

Your utility bills will show you how many kilowatt-hours of electricity you use on a monthly basis. (A kilowatt-hour is equivalent to 1,000 watt-hours.) Your utility may be able to provide you with your home's historical use. If you do not have your utility bills, you can calculate the watt-hours of each appliance you use, which is simply how many watts the appliance uses times the number of hours it runs in a day. If its wattage is not listed, check its amperage rating. Because  $\text{amps} \times \text{volts} = \text{watts}$ , if your appliance runs at 2 amps, and your household current is at 120 volts (typical), then the appliance uses 240 watts. Total the wattage rating of each appliance and how many hours you use it to calculate your daily energy use. Remember that some of your appliances, such as your refrigerator, operate only part of every hour.

#### 2. How much can you reduce your electrical use?

In residential settings, it is almost always less expensive to reduce energy use than it is to purchase more renewable energy generating capacity. As a general rule, for every \$1 spent in conservation or energy efficiency, you could save \$2 or more in solar electric system cost. For example, a new energy-efficient refrigerator, which can cost \$1,000, could reduce your energy consumption by 360 kilowatt-hours per year compared to the old model. The additional cost of a larger solar electric system to run your old model could be around \$2,000. Thus, the newer model would save you \$1,000 and use less energy.



Solar Design Associates, Inc. /PIX08563

*This house in Maine generates its own electricity from a 4.25-kW solar electric system beautifully integrated into the rooftop.*

rough estimate of the number of kilowatts your solar electric system should generate. In short, you want to size your solar electric system to meet no more than your whole load on the sunniest day of the year, and rely on some grid power during winter or cloudy days.

*Residence with grid-connected solar panels in Gardner, MA.*

### 3. What percentage of electrical needs do you want to meet with your system?

Although you may want to generate all of your electricity with the sun, many solar electric system owners begin with a small system to supplement their main supply of electricity. A small system means fewer up-front costs and the ability to gauge how much generating capacity is necessary to power the entire household. It is more cost-effective to choose a system that meets most of your needs, and rely on the grid for those times of extreme energy use, than to purchase an oversized system.

Many grid-connected homeowners operate solar electric systems to mitigate the pollution central power plants generate and have backup electricity in case of power outages. Your values and goals may ultimately determine the percentage of your electrical needs you meet with your solar electric system. Solar panels are modular, thus the term "module," so you can even add more panels later if the balance-of-system (inverter and other electrical components) is designed for it.

### 4. What is the amount of sunlight available at your site?

When sunlight reaches the Earth, it is distributed unevenly in different regions. Sunlight varies with the seasons, as the rotational axis of the Earth shifts to lengthen and shorten days with the changing seasons. For example, the amount of solar energy falling per square meter on Yuma, Arizona, in June is typically about three times greater than that falling on Caribou, Maine. The quantity of sunlight reaching any region is also affected by the time of day, the climate (especially the cloud cover, which scatters the sun's rays), and the air pollution in that region. Likewise, these climatic factors affect the amount of solar energy that is available to PV systems. The following Web site can help you to determine the maximum (June) solar resource for solar collectors in the United States: [www.eren.doe.gov/pv/solarresource.html](http://www.eren.doe.gov/pv/solarresource.html).



Bill Eager/PIX00568



Ed Hancock/PIX11005

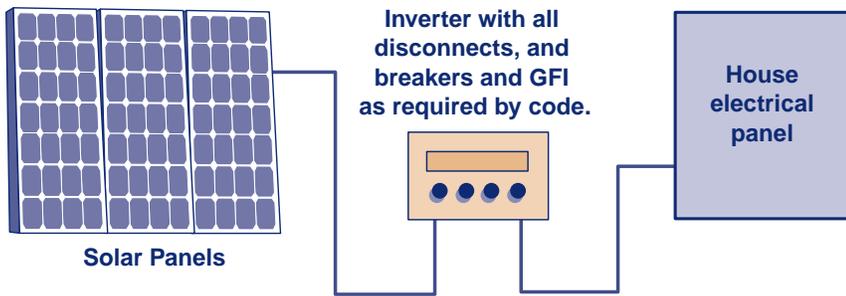
*Portion of a 6-kW solar electric system on a home in Virginia.*

### 5. What is the rated output of the solar electric panels you want to purchase?

For the purposes of this fact sheet, you only need to know the solar electric panels' rated output (in peak watts). Your solar electric system vendor will know the peak wattage for individual panels, and they should be listed in any solar electric system supplier catalog. A typical residential solar electric system panel's peak wattage rating is 50–120 watts.

Peak watt is the amount of electricity produced by a solar electric panel when it receives a kilowatt per square meter of exposure to the sun. For example, parts of Arizona receive 6 kilowatt-hours per square meter per day of sun, and therefore, for each peak kilowatt that a solar electric system panel is rated, it will produce 6 kilowatt-hours per day, on average, over a year.

**SIZING TIP:** The amount of sun striking your panels will depend on their orientation, tilt, and whether they can track the sun through the day.



*It simplifies the system to have all safety components in one box with the inverter.*

**SIZING TIP: The average home could meet 80% of its electricity needs with a 2-kW system.**

## STEP 2: Use Data to Size System

With the previous information, you can estimate the size of the solar system you need.

### 1. Determine number of panels needed.

The number of panels needed to power your home will depend on the amount of power you will offset with solar energy. The amount of power offset can be anywhere from 25% to 100%. A sample spreadsheet for determining the kilowatts required to operate your home, which will determine the number of solar panels needed, is presented at the end of this fact sheet. This worksheet assumes that the PV controller is equipped with a maximum power point tracker. Fill in the column on the right with your own data.

### 2. Determine inverter size.

Solar panels produce direct-current (DC) electricity, so you will need an inverter that can change DC watts into alternating-current (AC) power to run your appliances. Most solar-electric vendors can recommend an

inverter for your system, or they will sell solar-electric system “packages” that will include an inverter as well as wiring and other system components. While solar panels are sized to meet daily energy load, an inverter is sized to meet the peak load, which is the sum of the power for all appliances that could be used simultaneously.

For backup systems, the inverter must handle the peak loads of your vital appliances—the total watts you are using at any given moment. This figure is determined by summing all the wattage you use at the same time. Your peak wattage will likely occur when you are running large appliances simultaneously. Inverters should be sized to 25% more than your expected peak load to handle this situation. In addition, make sure your inverter is rated to handle surge loads, which occur when electrical devices start up and may require six times their normal power (when the power from the utility is on, the incoming current handles the surge loads).

### 3. Determine size of battery bank.

You will need a battery bank if you want to maintain backup power in case of outages. The battery bank must be large enough to store electricity for the duration of the outage and be able to provide power to the inverter during peak demand. Remember that you will extend the life of your batteries if you discharge 60%–70% of their capacity; thus, you will need to upsize your bank accordingly.

*The solar-electric system mounted on this home in California comes in a package that includes panels, mounting hardware designed for any roof surface, and an inverter to provide the AC power.*



**Worksheet for determining required number of panels for your home**

METHOD	HOME IN DENVER, COLORADO	YOUR HOUSE
Average monthly kilowatt-hours used (from your utility bill)	600 kilowatt-hours*	
Multiply by 1,000 for watt-hours in a month	600 x 1,000 = 600,000 watt-hours	
Divide by 30 for total kilowatt-hours used in an average day	600,000 watt-hours/30 days = 20,000 watt-hours per day	
Subtract watt-hours you will eliminate with conservation and energy efficiency	20,000 – 6,400 = 13,600 watt-hours per day	
Multiply by percent of home to power with system	100% x 13,600 = 13,600 watt-hours per day	
Divide by maximum (June) solar insolation (see <a href="http://www.eren.doe.gov/pv/solarresource.html">www.eren.doe.gov/pv/solarresource.html</a> )	13,600 watt-hours per day / 7.5 kWh / m <sup>2</sup> / day** = 1,813 watts	
Multiply by 1.2 to cover system inefficiencies	1,813 x 1.2 = 2,176 watts	
Divide by the peak wattage of the panel	2,176 watt / 120 peak watts per panel = 18.13 panels	
Round up to a whole number. Note: many systems come in panel “packages” and may not fit your number exactly	19 panels	

\*This number is based on the average home’s monthly electrical usage in Denver, Colorado.

\*\* The units of numbers obtained from the Web site are kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/day. However, the value of solar insolation used to rate the panels, 1 kW/ m<sup>2</sup>, is also implicitly included in this equation. Therefore, the results of the equation are in watts.

**SIZING TIP: Battery banks should be sized to 20%–30% greater than anticipated maximum capacity because of charging and discharging inefficiencies. Because batteries can operate at different voltages than the solar electric panels, choose equipment similarly rated to maximize the solar-generated electricity.**

**More Resources**

The calculation in the chart above yields a general idea of the size of a solar electric system based on your needs. Many online calculators, software programs, and vendors will take into account a greater range of factors and yield a more accurate figure. Listed below are resources you can use to take the next step in acquiring a solar electric system.

- Sizing worksheet from Sandia National Laboratories  
[www.sandia.gov/pv/sysd/Wkshts1-5.html](http://www.sandia.gov/pv/sysd/Wkshts1-5.html)
- Energy Conservation Tips  
[www.eren.doe.gov/consumerinfo/energy\\_savers/index.html](http://www.eren.doe.gov/consumerinfo/energy_savers/index.html)
- Appliance Energy Usage  
[www.hydromiss.com/appliance.html](http://www.hydromiss.com/appliance.html)
- Solar Electric System Design Tutorial  
[www.eren.doe.gov/erec/factsheets/pvbasics.html](http://www.eren.doe.gov/erec/factsheets/pvbasics.html)
- Energy 10 Simulation Software  
[www.nrel.gov/buildings/energy10/](http://www.nrel.gov/buildings/energy10/)



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